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MUTUAL INTERFERENCE OF MULTIPLE BODIES IN THE FLOW FIELD OF THE F-4C AIRCRAFT IN THE TRANSONIC SPEED RANGE

A. A. Hesketh ARO, Inc.

December 1979

Final Report for Period 12 - 21 November 1979

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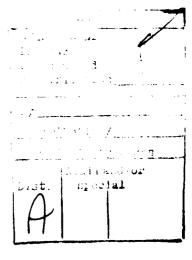
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NOMENCLATURE

AE	Engine exhaust choke exit area, $7.4662 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^2$, model scale
AI	Engine duct inlet area, 1.7050 X 10 ⁻² ft ² , model scale
ALPHA	Aircraft model angle of attack relative to the free-stream velocity vector, deg
ALPHAS	Store model angle of attack, deg
APPE	Average measured total pressure at the engine exhaust choke exit plane, psfa
APPE1	Calculated average total pressure at the engine exhaust choke exit plane for supersonic flow, psfa
APSE	Average measured static pressure at the engine exhaust choke exit plane, $psfa$
BL	Aircraft buttock line from plane of symmetry, in., model scale
CAT	Store model total axial-force coefficient, total axial force/(Q·AM)
CLL	Store model rolling-moment coefficient, rolling moment/Q.AM.L3M
CLM	Store model pitching-moment coefficient, pitching moment/Q·AM·LlM
CLN	Store model yawing-moment coefficient, yawing moment/Q·AM·L2M
CN	Store model normal-force coefficient, normal force/Q·AM
CONFIG	Aircraft model configuration designation
CPE	Difference in pressure coefficient between probe orifices 1 and 3, positive for positive EPS, (PS1 - PS3)/QL
CPS	Difference in pressure coefficient between probe orifices 2 and 4, positive for positive SIG, (PS4 - PS2)/QL

CR	Capture ratio, mass flow rate divided by the theoretical inlet mass flow rate, (see page 12)
CY	Store model side-force coefficient, side force/Q·AM
D	Store model reference diameter, 0.70 in
DPHI	Angle between the store lateral (Y_B) axis and the intersection of the $Y_B - Z_B$ and $X_P - Y_P$ planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg
EPS	Indicated angle (in pitch and calculated using CPE) between the projection of the local flow velocity vector onto the probe X_B - Z_B plane and the probe X_B -axis, positive for a velocity-vector component in the negative Z_B direction, deg
FS	Aircraft fuselage station, in., model scale
IP,IY	Pitch and yaw incidence angles of the store longitudinal axis at carriage with respect to the aircraft longitudinal axis, positive nose up and nose to the right, respectively, as seen by pilot, deg
LlM	Reference length for pitching-moment coefficient, 0.70 in. model scale
L2M	Reference length for yawing-moment coefficient, 0.70 in model scale
L3M	Reference length for rolling-moment coefficient, 0.70 in model scale
M	Wind tunnel free-stream Mach number
MDOTN	Engine duct mass flow rate, lbm/sec, (see page 12)
MNE	Engine duct exit Mach number, (see page 12)
PS1-PS4,PP5	Measured pressures for probe orifices 1 through 5, respectively, psfa
PT	Wind tunnel total pressure, psfa
Q	Wind tunnel free-stream dynamic pressure, psf
QL	Local dynamic pressure, psf
RE	Wind tunnel free-stream unit Reynolds number, millions per foot

SIG Indicated angle (in yaw and calculated using CPS) between the projection of the local flow velocity vector onto the probe X_B-Y_B plane and the probe X_B-Y_B axis, positive for a velocity-vector component in the positive Y_R direction, deg TTWind tunnel total temperature, °F VR Velocity ratio, exhaust choke exit velocity divided by freestream velocity, (see page 12) WL Aircraft waterline from reference horizontal plane, in., model scale XCG Axial distance from the store nose to its center of gravity, 4.2083 ft full scale Grid Aerodynamic Loads XP Separation distance of the store nose with respect to the pylon-axis system origin in the Xp direction, in, model scale ΥP Separation distance of the store nose with respect to the pylon-axis system origin in the YP direction, in, model scale

Data set identification number

Flow-field Probe

in, model scale

 z_P

RUN

Position of the probe reference point with respect to the probe-axis system origin in the X_p direction, in, model scale

Position of the probe reference point with respect to the probe-axis system origin in the Y_p direction, in, model scale

Position of the probe reference point with respect to

Position of the probe reference point with respect to the probe-axis system origin in the \mathbf{Z}_p direction, in, model scale

Separation distance of the store nose with respect to the pylon axis system origin in the Z_p direction,

STORE BODY-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

- Parallel to the store longitudinal axis, positive
 direction is upstream at store release
- Y_B Perpendicular to X_B and Z_B directions, positive to the right looking upstream when the store is at zero yaw and roll angles
- Perpendicular to the X_B direction and parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry when the store and aircraft are at zero yaw and roll angles, positive downward as seen by the pilot when the store is at zero pitch and roll angles

Origin

The store body-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at all times. The XB, YB, and ZB coordinate axes rotate with the store in pitch, yaw, and roll so that mass moments of inertia about the three axes are not time-varying quantities.

PYLON-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS (GRID)

Coordinate Directions

- Parallel to the store longitudinal axis at carriage, positive forward as seen by the pilot
- Yp Perpendicular to the Xp direction and parallel to the Xp-Yp plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
- $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{p}}$ Perpendicular to the $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{p}}$ and $\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{p}}$ directions, positive downward as seen by the pilot

FLIGHT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS (GRID)

Coordinate Directions

- Parallel to the aircraft flight path direction, positive forward as seen by the pilot
- $\mathbf{Y_F}$ Perpendicular to the $\mathbf{X_F}$ and $\mathbf{Z_F}$ directions, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
- Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and perpendicular to the aircraft flight path direction, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The origin of the pylon-axis and flight-axis coordinate systems was defined for this test as being the location of the MK-83 store nose tip (station 0.0) at the carriage position.

PROBE BODY-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS (FLOW FIELD)

Coordinate Directions

- $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{B}}$ Parallel to the probe longitudinal axis, positive forward as seen by the pilot
- Y_{B} Perpendicular to the X_{B} and Z_{B} directions, positive to the right as seen by the pilot when the probe is at zero yaw and roll angles
- Perpendicular to the X_B direction and parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry when the probe and aircraft are at zero yaw and roll angles, positive downward as seen by the pilot when the probe is at zero pitch and roll angles

Origin

The probe reference point is the intersection of the plane containing the four static orifices and the probe centerline. The probe body-axis system origin is coincident with the probe reference point and is fixed with respect to the probe for the duration of the grid set. The $X_{\rm B}$, $Y_{\rm B}$ and $Z_{\rm B}$ coordinate axes rotate with the probe in pitch, yaw and roll.

PROBE-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS (FLOW FIELD)

Coordinate Directions

- Parallel to the probe longitudinal axis at the initialization of the grid set and rotated through pitch and yaw angles of IP and IY, respectively, with respect to the aircraft longitudinal axes positive forward as seen by the pilot
- Y_p Perpendicular to the X_p direction and parallel to the X_p-Y_p plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
- Perpendicular to the X_p and Y_p directions, positive downward as seen by the pilot

FLIGHT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS (FLOW FIELD)

Coordinate Directions

X_F Parallel to the aircraft flight path direction,

positive forward as seen by the pilot

Perpendicular to the X_F and Z_F directions, positive to the right as seen by the pilot

Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and perpendicular to the aircraft flight path direction, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The origin of the probe-axis and flight-axis coordinate systems was defined for this test as being the location of the MK-83 store nose tip (station 0.0) at the carriage position.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The work reported herein was conducted by the Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC), Air Force Systems Command (AFSC), at the request of the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory (AFFDL/FGC), Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, for Nielsen Engineering and Research, Inc., Mountain View, California, under Program Element 62201F. The project monitor was Mr. Calvin L. Dyer (AFFDL/FGC). The results of the test were obtained by ARO, Inc., AEDC Division (a Sverdrup Corporation Company), operating contractor for AEDC, AFSC, Arnold Air Force Station, Tennessee, under ARO Project Number P41C-F0 (Test TC-623). The test was conducted from November 12 through 21, 1979, in the Aerodynamic Wind Tunnel (4T).

The objective of this test was to provide aerodynamic data for use in determining the mutual interference of multiple bodies in the flowfield of the F-4C aircraft in the transonic speed range. This information will be used to improve analytic procedures for calculating aerodynamic loads on stores. The test utilized 1/20-scale models of the F-4C aircraft, the MK-83 bomb (with and without fins), and a triple ejector rack (TER) to obtain aerodynamic loads, using the captive loads and CTS grid techniques. Also, during the captive loads phase, a total pressure rake was mounted just aft of the right hand engine exhaust choke of the F-4C aircraft model to determine the mass flow rate through the simulated engine ducting.

The purpose of this report is to document the test and to describe the test parameters. The report provides information to permit the use of the data but does not include any data analysis, which is beyond the scope of this report.

The final data from this test have been transmitted to Nielsen Engineering and Research, Inc., Mountain View, California, and the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory (AFFDL/FGC). Requests for the data should be addressed to AFFDL/FGC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433. A copy of the final data is on file on microfilm at AEDC.

2.0 APPARATUS

2.1 TEST FACILITY

The Aerodynamic Wind Tunnel (4T) is a closed-loop, continuous flow, variable-density tunnel in which the Mach number can be varied from 0.1 to 1.3 and can be set at discrete Mach numbers of 1.6 and 2.0 by placing nozzle inserts over the permanent sonic nozzle. The

nominal range of the stagnation pressure can be varied from 400 to 3,400 psfa. The test section is 4 ft square and 12.5 ft long with perforated, variable porosity (0.5- to 10-percent open) walls. It is completely enclosed in a plenum chamber from which the air can be evacuated, allowing part of the tunnel airflow to be removed through the perforated walls of the test section. A more complete description of the test facility may be found in Ref. 1.

For this test, two separate and independent support systems were used. The aircraft model was installed inverted in the test section and was supported by an offset sting attached to the main pitch sector. For captive loads testing, the store model was mounted on a balance fastened to the bottom station of the TER on the aircraft model. For grid aerodynamic loads and flow-field testing the store model or the flow-field probe was mounted on the captive trajectory support (CTS). The aircraft model was removed when obtaining free-stream data, and the CTS was moved upward (and downstream) in the tunnel during the captive load: phase to minimize interference. Isometric drawings of typical captive loads, grid survey, and flow-field testing are shown in Fig. 1, along with block diagrams of the computer control loops. Schematics showing the test section details and the location of the models in the tunnel are shown in Fig. 2. Further description of the CTS rig can be found in Ref. 1.

2.2 TEST ARTICLES

The basic details of the 1/20-scale F-4C model are presented in Fig. 3. The model is geometrically similar to the full-scale aircraft except that the tail section was removed to minimize interference with the CTS movement. The F-4 model has flow-through engine inlets and interchangeable nose sections. All testing was accomplished with the F-4C nose configuration. Details and dimensions of the F-4C pylons are given in Fig. 4. The triple ejector rack (TER) model was made with ventilation passages and sway braces to more closely simulate the full scale version. Details and dimensions of the TER model are given in Fig. 5. A total pressure rake, containing 13 total pressure orifices, was mounted just aft of the right hand engine exhaust choke of the F-4C aircraft model. The interior surface of the exhaust choke contained six static pressure orifices. Details and dimensions of the total pressure rake and exhaust choke are given in Fig. 6. Details and dimensions of the MK-83 bomb models are given in Fig. 7. The afterbody of the MK-83 bomb model was modified to allow for sting mounting on the CTS. The modified and the actual afterbody were tested during the captive loads phase. The MK-83 model was also tested with and without tail fins during the captive loads and grid survey phases.

The pressure probe which was used to obtain the flow-field measurements consisted of a single cone-cylinder with a 40-deq included angle tip. There were four equally spaced static pressure orifices on the surface of the cone and a total pressure orifice at the apex of the cone. Details of the probe are shown in Fig. 8.

Tunnel installation of typical test configurations is shown in Fig. 9.

2.3 INSTRUMENTATION

A six-component, internal strain-gage balance was used to measure the aerodynamic forces and moments acting on the MK-83 bomb model. For the captive loads testing, the balance was supported by a bracket attached to the TER. A sketch of the store, balance, and TER assembly is shown in Fig. 10. For grid survey testing the balance was sting mounted to the CTS.

All pressures were measured using t15-psid transducers. Translational and angular positions of the store or pressure probe were obtained from the CTS analog outputs. The aircraft model angle of attack was set using an internal gravimetric angular position indicator. The TER contained a mechanical touch wire to provide accurate setting of the store or pressure probe at the reference position for each survey. The system was also electrically connected to automatically stop the CTS movement if the probe or CTS contacted the model, sting support, or test section walls.

3.0 TEST DESCRIPTION

3.1 TEST CONDITIONS

Data were obtained at Mach numbers from 0.60 to 0.95 at a constant Reynolds number of 3.5 million per foot. The aircraft model angle of attack was varied from -3 to 17 deg during the captive loads testing and from 1 to 17 deg during the grid aerodynamic loads and flow-field survey testing. The nominal wind tunnel test conditions are presented in Table 1. Tunnel conditions were held constant at the desired settings while data for each captive aerodynamic loads sweep, grid aerodynamic loads survey, and flow-field survey were obtained.

3.2 DATA ACQUISITION AND REDUCTION

3.2.1 Captive Aerodynamic Loads Data

The carriage aerodynamic loads data were obtained at air-craft model angles of attack from -3 to 17 deg at 0 deg sideslip angle. The CTS was moved upward (and downstream) in the test

section to minimize its influence on the aircraft flow field. All pitch polars were run automatically utilizing online computer facilities to calculate the control commands to set the aircraft model attitude. The force and moment data for the store were reduced to coefficient form in the body axis system and the moment data were referenced to the MK-83 center-of-gravity location (XCG). Exit Mach number, mass flow rate, captive area ratio, and a velocity ratio for the right hand engine duct were calculated from the following equations using the measured total pressures from the total pressure rake, the static pressure located in the exhaust choke, and the tunnel freestream conditions.

MNE =
$$\{5[(APPE/APSE)^{2/7}-1]\}^{1/2}$$
 (1)

$$CR = MDOTN/\{PT\cdot M\cdot AI\cdot [1+0.2(MNE)^{2}\}^{-3}\cdot [0.8843/(TT+459.6)]^{1/2}\}$$
 (3)

$$VR = (MNE/M) \cdot [(1+0.2(M)^{2})/(1+0.2(MNE)^{2})]^{1/2}$$
(4)

If the static-to-total pressure ratio (APSE/APPE) was less than 0.5283, indicating that the exit flow was supersonic, the exit Mach number (MNE) was determined by iteration of the Rayliegh-Pitot Formula (Eq. 5 below). The total pressure upstream of the rake shock wave was then calculated by Eq. 6, and this value was used instead of the measured total pressure value (APPE) in Eq. 2.

$$(APPE/APSE) = [(6/5) \cdot MNE^{2}]^{7/2} \cdot [6/(7 \cdot (MNE)^{2} - 1)]^{5/2}$$
(5)

$$APPE1 = APSE \cdot [1+0.2 (MNE)^{2}]^{7/2}$$
 (6)

The rake and choke pressures were processed through an automatic pressure settling routine and were recorded and tabulated only after a prescribed convergence criterion (pressure change less than 2 psf/sec) was met.

3.2.2 Grid Aerodynamic Loads Data

To obtain store aerodynamic loads data, test conditions were first established in the tunnel. Operational control of the model support systems was then switched to the digital computer. For free-stream data, the computer would initially position the store at ALPHAS = 0 through commands to the CTS (see block diagram, Fig. 1). For data in the aircraft flow field, the computer would position the aircraft model at the desired angle of attack and then position the store at a known location and orientation with respect to the

aircraft model. After initial-point data were recorded, the digital computer then positioned the store at preselected orientations and positions programmed into the computer. At each set position, the wind tunnel operating conditions and the store model forces and moments were measured and recorded. The model aerodynamic loads were then reduced to coefficient form and tabulated by the digital computer. The aerodynamic moments were reduced about the XCG location of the store. Grid aerodynamic loads in the aircraft flow field were measured along vertical traverses as shown in Table 2. Freestream aerodynamic loads data were measured at store angles of attack from -4 to 16 deg. The Mach number was varied from 0.60 to 0.95.

3.2.3 Flow-field Survey Data

During the test, flow-field probe data were obtained in the following manner. After tunnel conditions and aircraft model angle of attack were set, operational control of the CTS was switched to the digital computer. The computer then positioned the probe at a known location and orientation with respect to the aircraft model through commands to the CTS. After initial point data were recorded, the probe was automatically positioned at preselected positions and orientations programmed into the computer. The probe pressures were processed through an automatic pressure settling routine and were recorded and tabulated only after a prescribed convergence criterion (pressure change less than 2 psf/sec) was met. Flow-field survey data in the aircraft flow field were measured along XP traverses at constant YP and ZP values as shown in Table 3.

3.3 CORRECTIONS

Balance, sting, and support deflections caused by the aerodynamic loads on the store models during the captive and grid aerodynamic loads testing were accounted for in the data reduction program to calculate the true store-model angles and positions. Corrections were also made for model weight tares to calculate the net aerodynamic forces on the store model.

3.4 UNCERTAINTY/PRECISION OF MEASUREMENTS

Uncertainties in the basic tunnel parameters, PT, TT and M, were estimated from repeat calibrations of the instrumentation and from repeatability and uniformity of the test section flow during tunnel calibration. These uncertainties were then used to estimate the uncertainties in other free-stream properties, using the Taylor series method of error propagation (Ref. 2). The balance uncertainties, based on a 95-percent confidence level, were combined with the uncertainties in the tunnel parameters, assuming a Taylor series

error propagation, to estimate the precision of the aerodynamic coefficients. The maximum estimated uncertainties are given in Table 4. The uncertainties in the flow field data were calculated considering probable inaccuracies in the pressure measurements and tunnel conditions. These estimated uncertainties are also shown in Table 4.

The estimated uncertainties in store model and pressure probe positioning from the ability of the CTS to set on a specified value were ± 0.050 in model scale in X, Y, and Z, ± 0.15 deg in pitch and yaw, and ± 1.0 deg in roll settings. Estimated uncertainty in aircraft model angle of attack is ± 0.15 deg. The Mach number was held constant within ± 0.005 of the quoted Mach number with an estimated uncertainty of ± 0.003 .

Examples of data repeatability are shown in the plots of Fig. 11.

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION

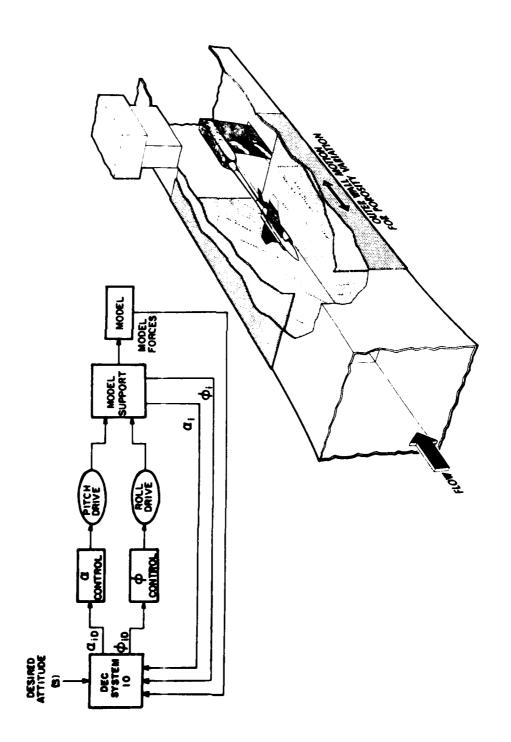
The data package consists of tabulated summary data, microfilm of the summary data, model installation photographs, and computergenerated plots of the flow field data.

A test run number summary is presented in Table 5 correlating the model configurations and the test conditions with the test data run number. Configuration identifications are shown in Table 6.

Data tabulation formats for the captive aerodynamic loads phase and nomenclature for these data are presented in Tables 7 and 8, respectively. The data tabulation format for the grid aerodynamic loads phase and nomenclature for these data are presented in Tables 9 and 10, respectively. The data tabulation format for the flow-field survey phase and nomenclature are presented in Tables 11 and 12, respectively. Online plotting capability was also available through an interactive graphics system, and some examples are shown in Figure 12.

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- 1. Test Facilities Handbook (Eleventh Edition). "Propulsion Wind Tunnel Facility, Vol. 4." Arnold Engineering Development Center, June 1979.
- Beers, Yardley. <u>Introduction to the Theory of Error</u>. Addison Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., Reading, MA, 1957, pp. 26-36.



a. Captive Loads Phase

Figure 1. Isometric Drawings of Typical Installations and Block Diagrams of the Computer Control Loops

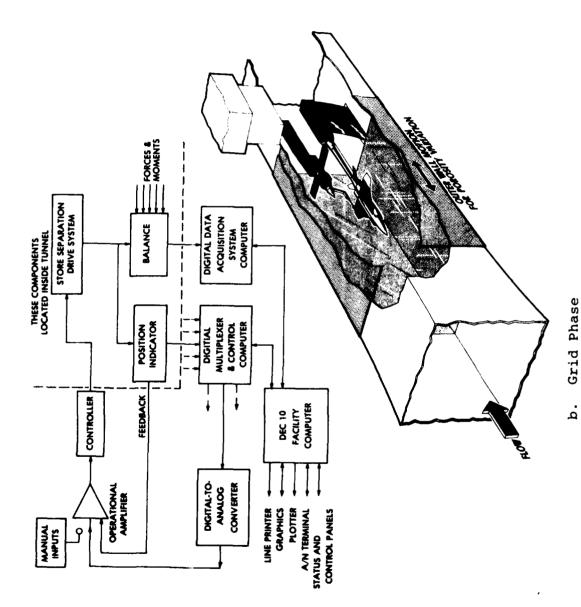
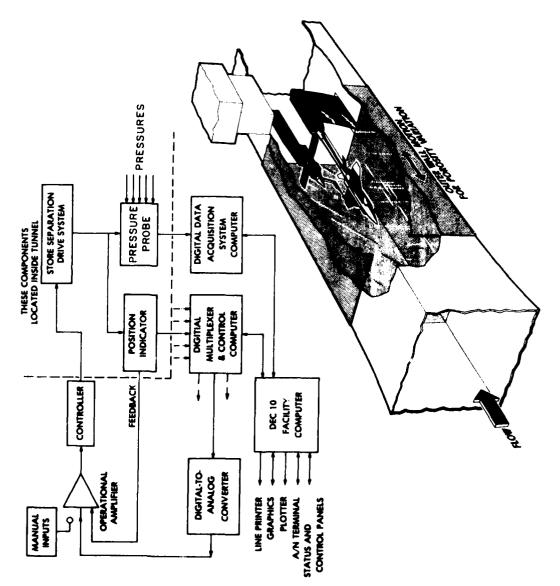


Figure 1. Continued



c. Flow-Field PhaseFigure 1. Concluded

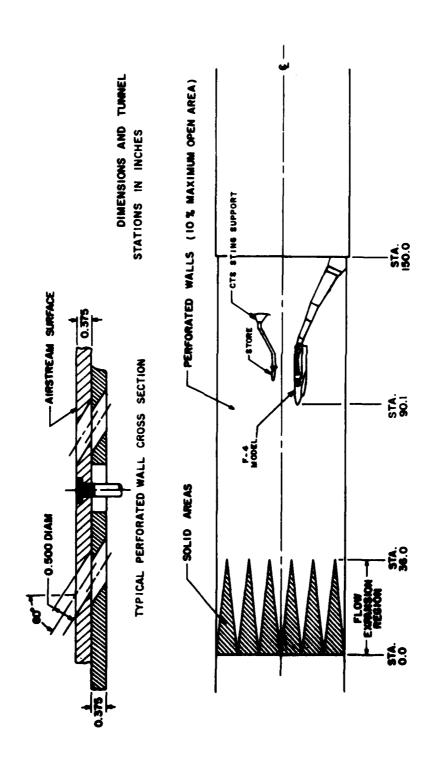
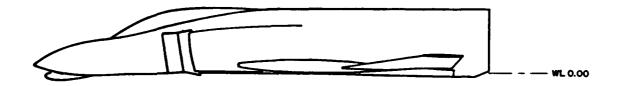


Figure 2. Schematic of the Test Installation



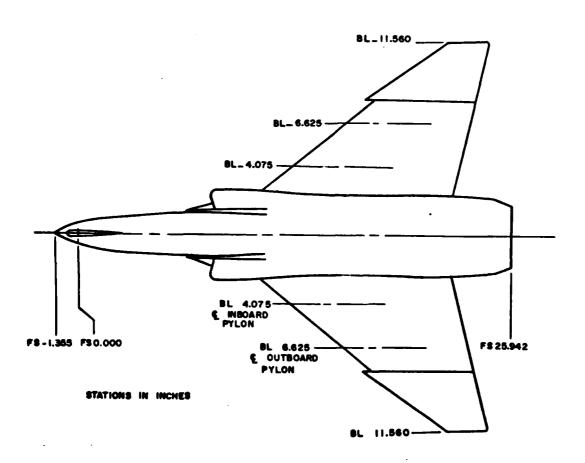
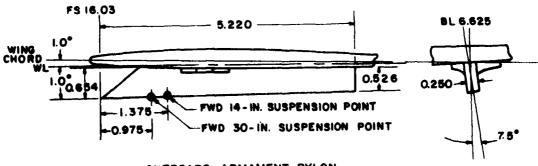
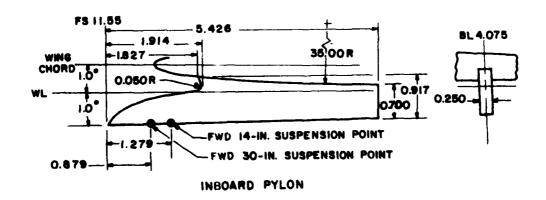
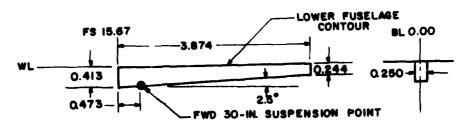


Figure 3. F-4C Aircraft Model



OUTBOARD ARMAMENT PYLON

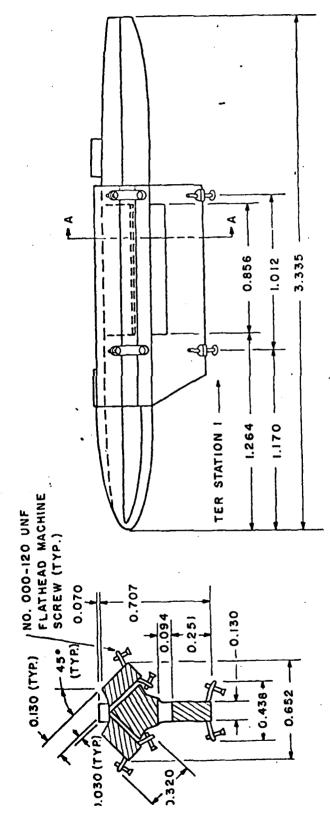




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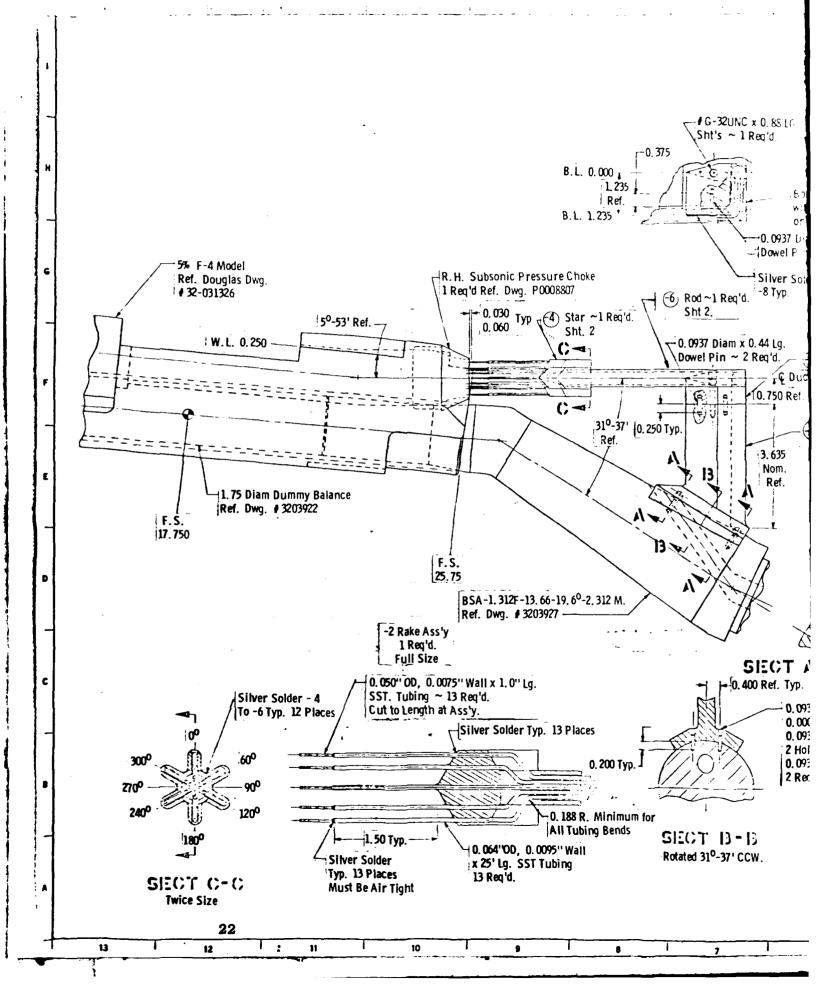
Figure 4. F-4C Pylon Models

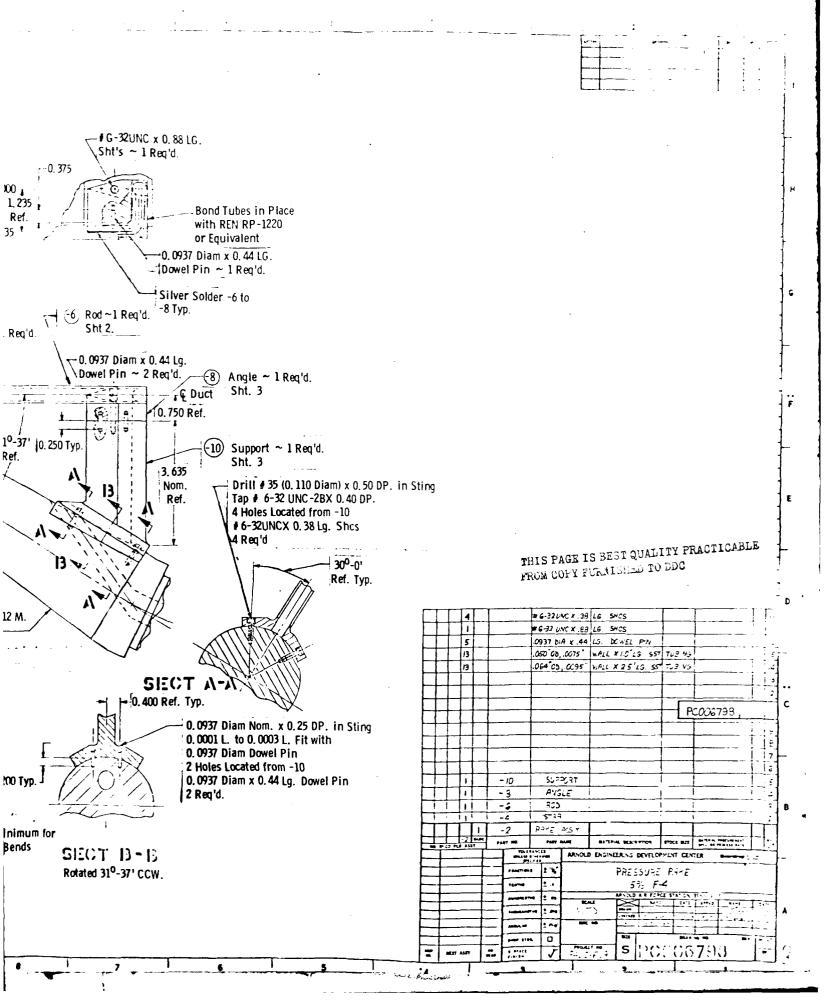


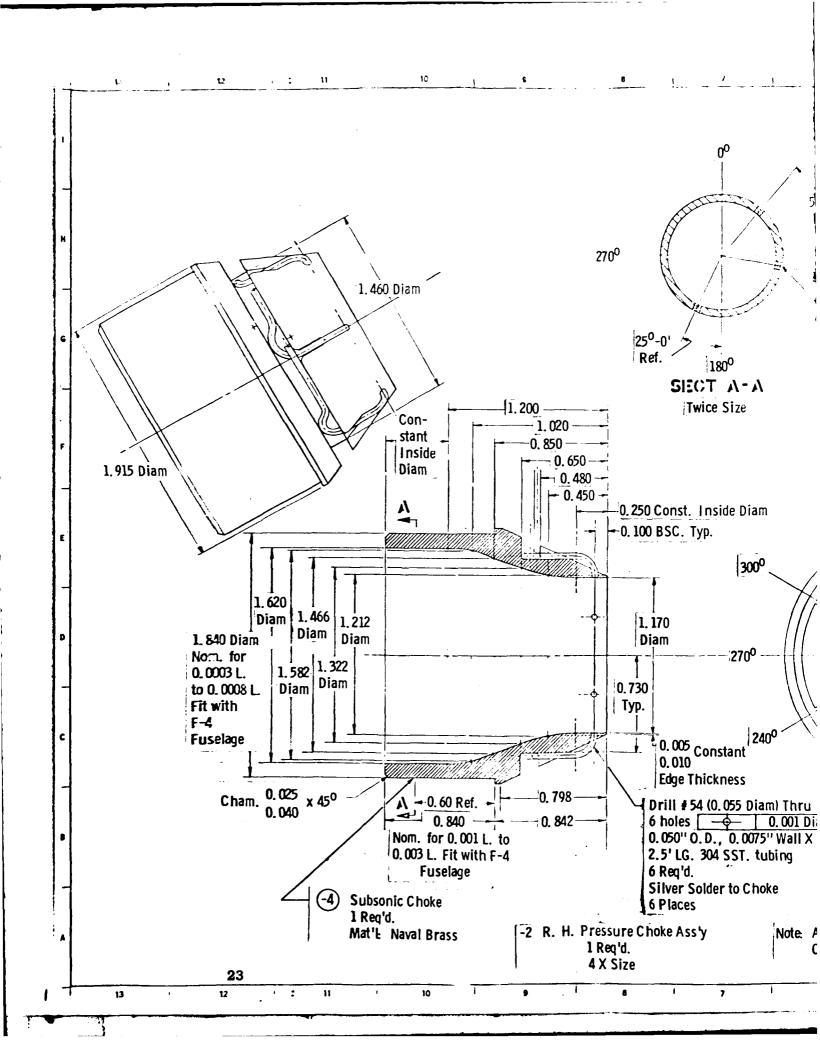
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

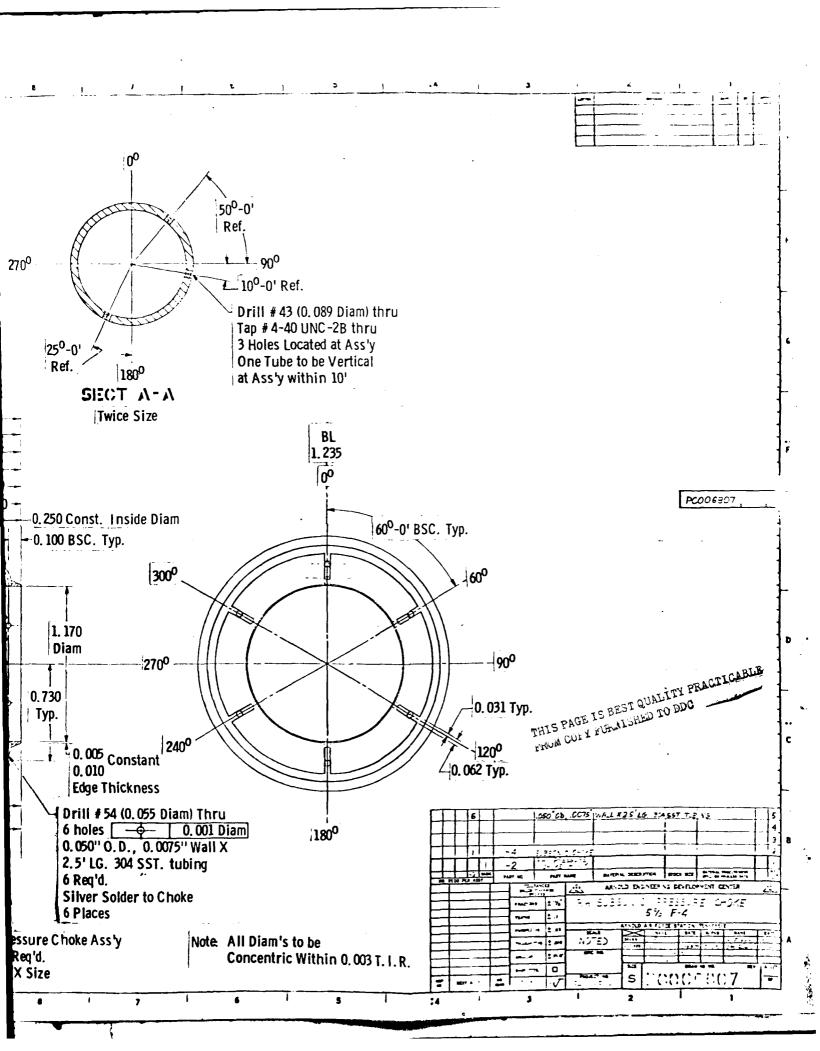
Figure 5. Modified Triple Ejector Rack Model

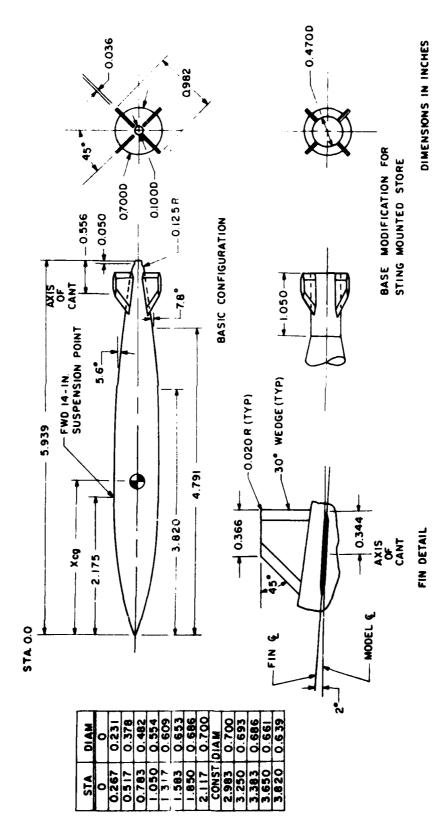
17







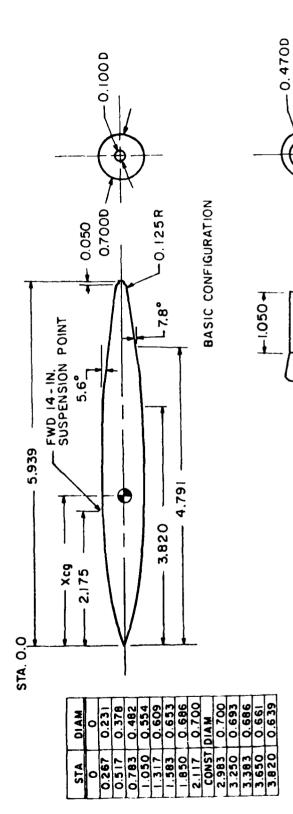




a. Finned

Figure 7. Mk-83 Bomb Model

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BASE MODIFICATION FOR STING MOUNTED STORE

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

b. Unfinned

Figure 7. Concluded

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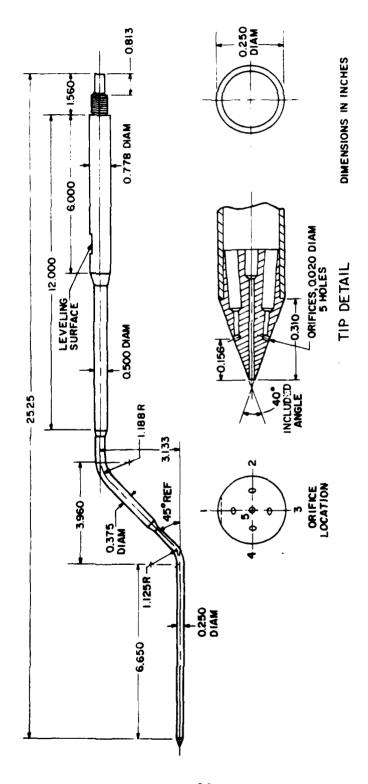
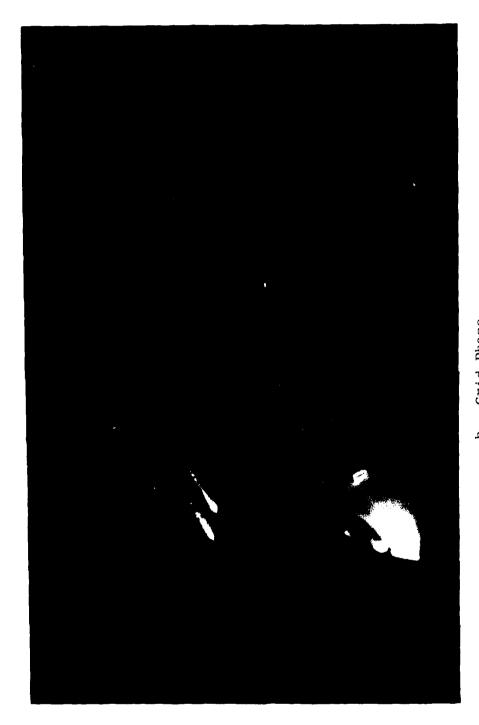


Figure 8. Details of Flow-Field Probe



a. Captive Loads Phase Figure 9. Typical Tunnel Installation Photograph



b. Grid PhaseFigure 9. Concluded

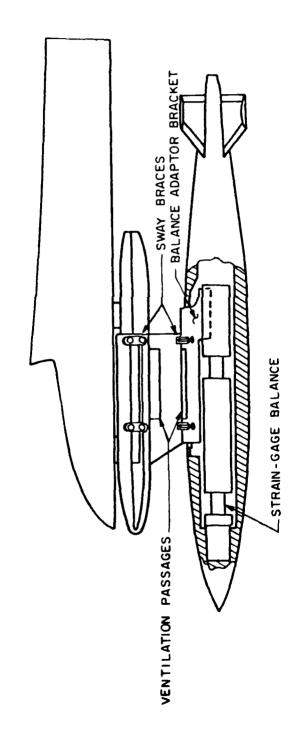
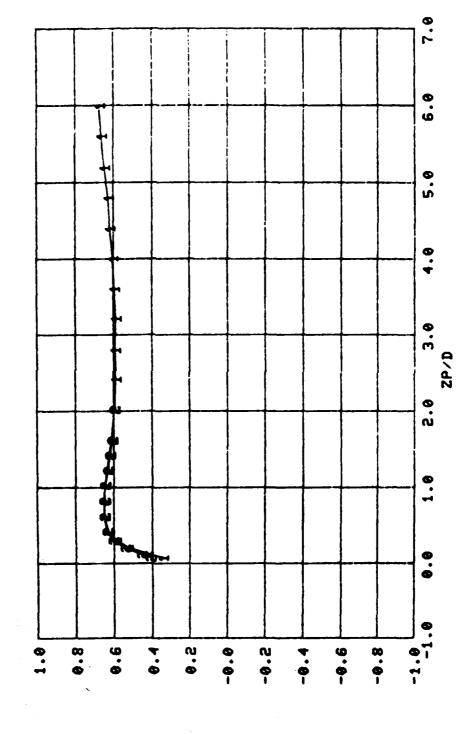


Figure 10. Captive Loads Store, Balance and TER Assembly

MIL 18-07-78 AMOLS 478.TH

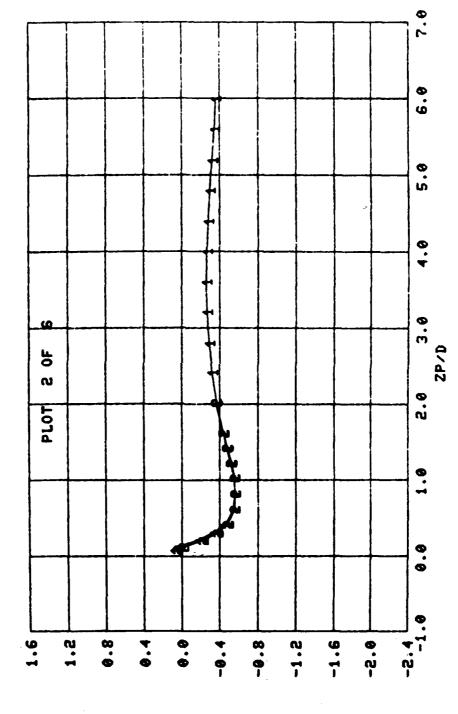
XX TCG23 AFFDL/NUC TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST XX
RUN = 304,305
RUN SYMBOL CONFIG M ALPHA
304 1 31 0.60 17.0



a. CN vs ZP/D Figure 11. Example of Data Repeatability

Z

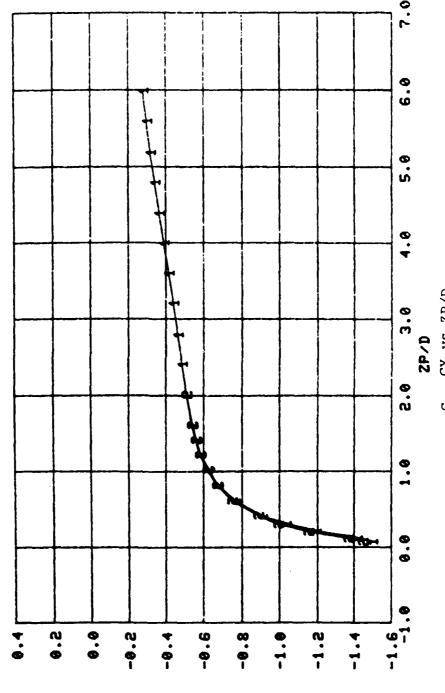




b. CLM vs ZP/D Figure 11. Continued

CLA

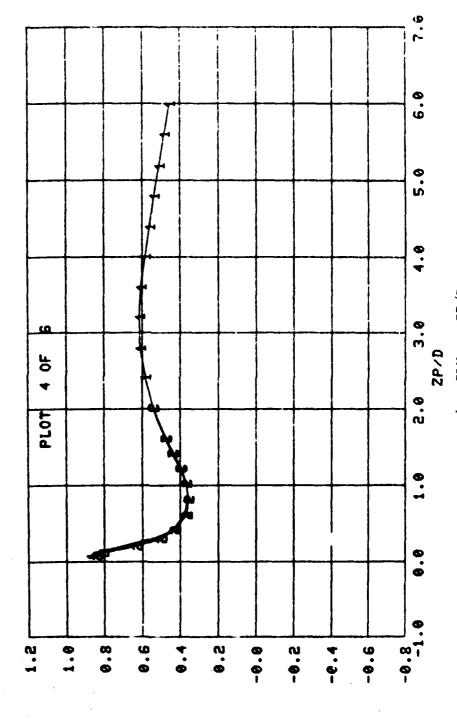




c. CY vs ZP/D Figure 11. Continued

გ

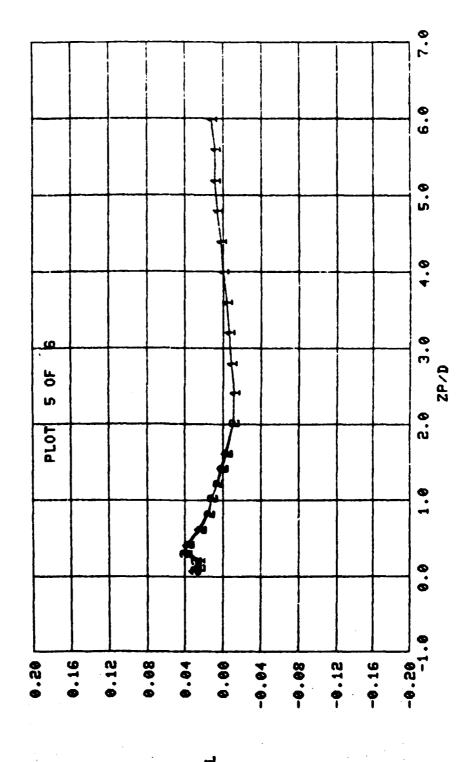
TC623 AFFDL/NUC TRANSONIC FLOU STORE TEST
TC623 AFFDL/NUC TRANSONIC FLOU STORE TEST
RUN = 304,305
RUN SYMBOL CONFIG M ALPHA
304 1 31 0.60 17.0



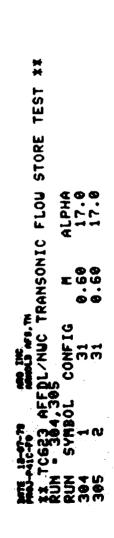
d. CLN vs ZP/D Figure 11. Continued

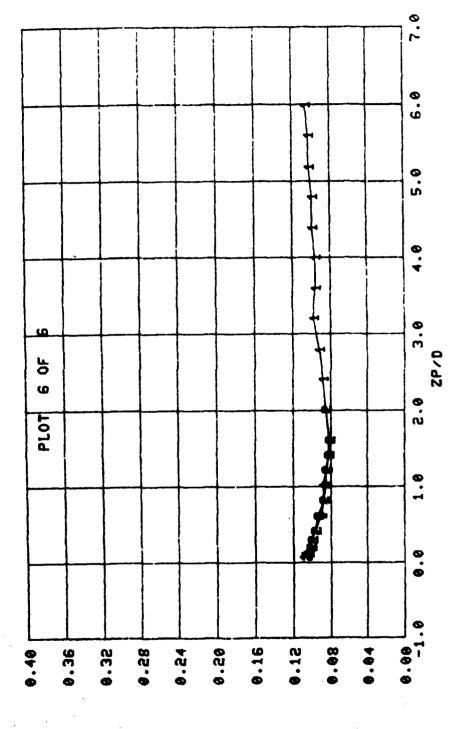
CLN

MAIL PAIRSON STORE TEST XX IX TCG23 AFFDL/NUC TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST XX RUN = 304,305 RUN SYMBOL CONFIG M ALPHA 304 1 31 0.60 17.0



e. CLL vs ZP/D Figure 11. Continued



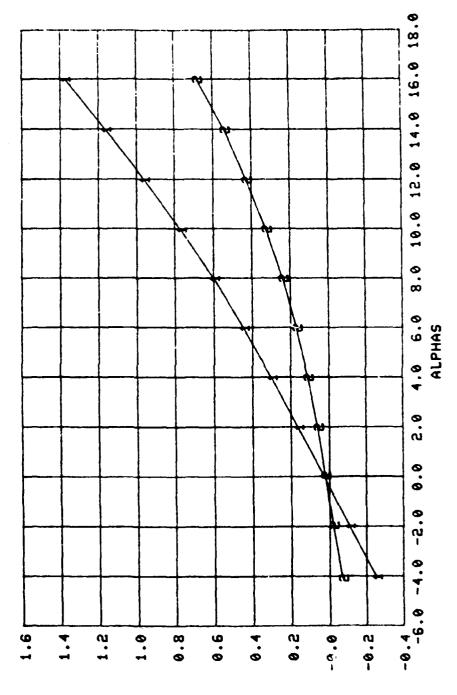


CAT vs ZP/D

Figure 11. Concluded

CAT

MATE 18-19-79 AMOLING TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST XX XX TG623 AFFDL/NWC TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST XX RUN SYMBOL CONFIG M DPHI 32 1 0.95 0.0 44 2 2 0.95 0.0

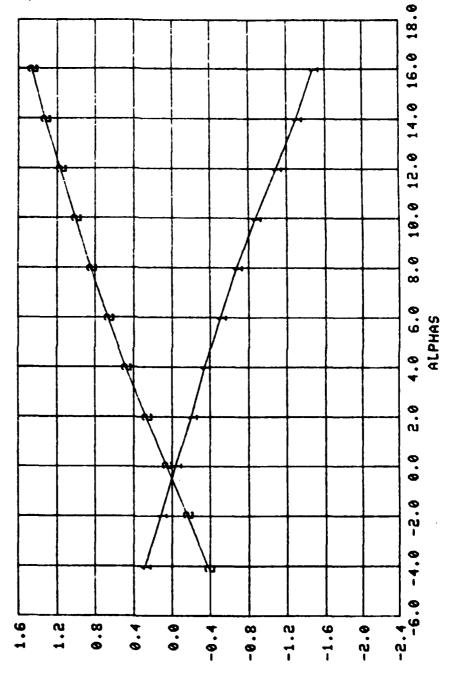


a. CN vs ALPHAS, Freestream Figure 12. Typical On Line Plots

Z

ANTE 18-10-78 AMOUNT TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST XX X TC623 AFFDL/NWC TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST XX RUN = 32,44

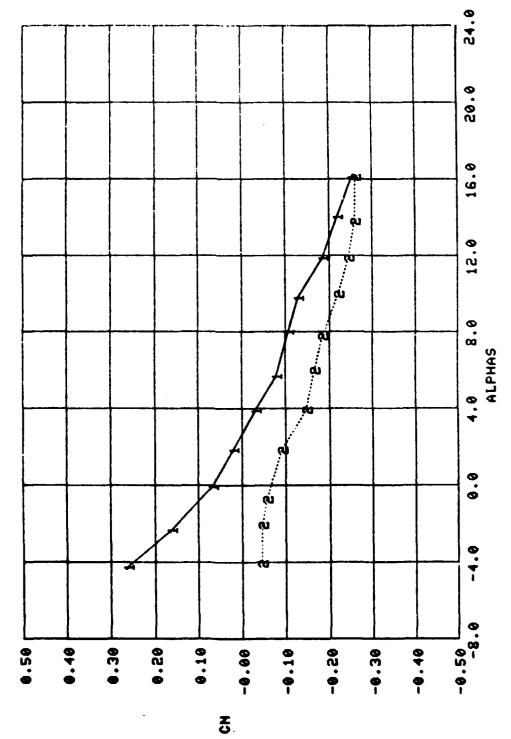
RUN SYMBOL CONFIG M DPHI
32 1 1 0.5 0.0



b. CLM vs ALPHAS, Freestream Figure 12. Continued

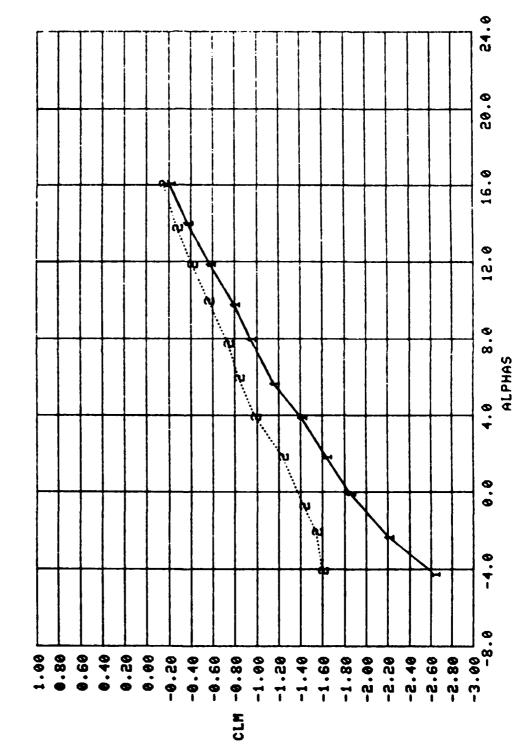
CLA

1 RUN 173, CONFIG 63, M-0.95 2 RUN 112, CONFIG 64, M-0.95



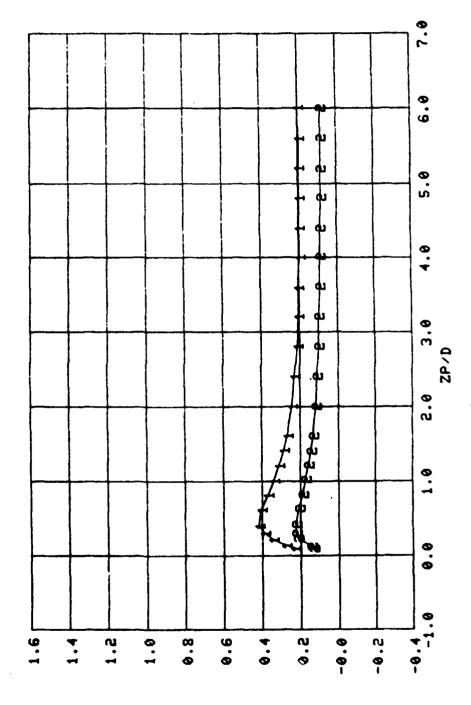
c. CN vs ALPHAS, Captive Loads Figure 12. Continued

1 RUN 173, CONFIG 63, M-0.95 2 RUN 112, CONFIG 64, M-0.95



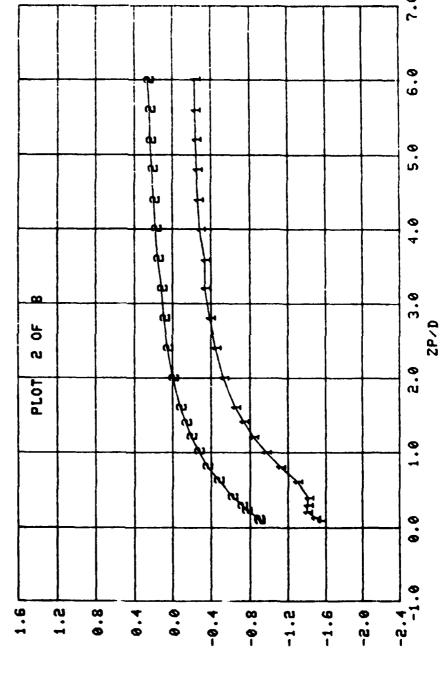
d. CLM vs ALPHAS, Captive Loads Figure 12. Continued

18-18-78 AMO INC.
TG623 AFFDL/NUC TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST
RUN = 275,244
RUN SYMBOL CONFIG M ALPHA
RUN SYMBOL CONFIG M ALPHA
275 1 61 0.95 5.0
244 2 62 0.95 5.0



e. CN vs ZP/D, Grid Phase Figure 12. Continued

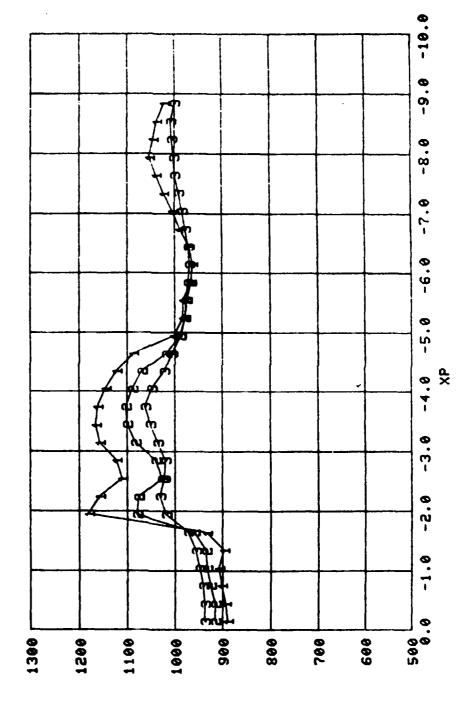
z



f. CLM vs ZP/D, Grid Phase Figure 12. Continued

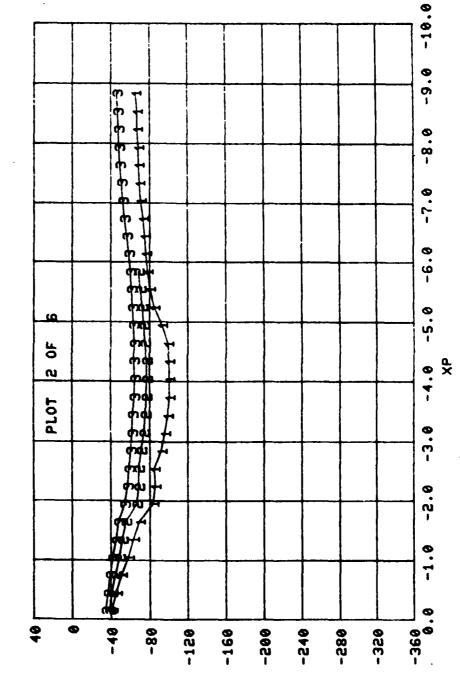
CLM

E



g. VX vs XP, Flow-Field Phase Figure 12. Continued.

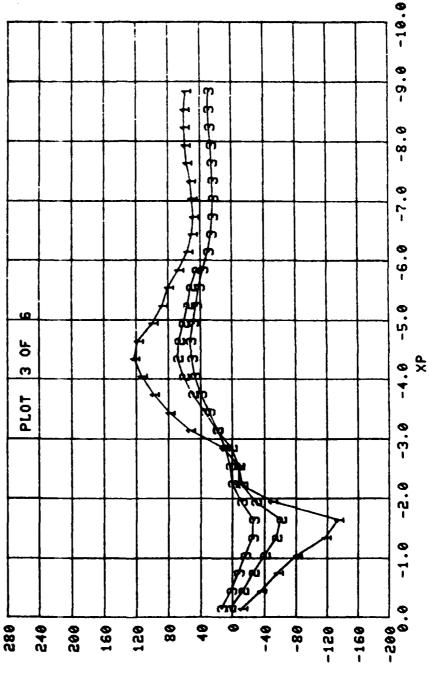
×



h. VY vs XP, Flow-Field Phase Figure 12. Continued

3

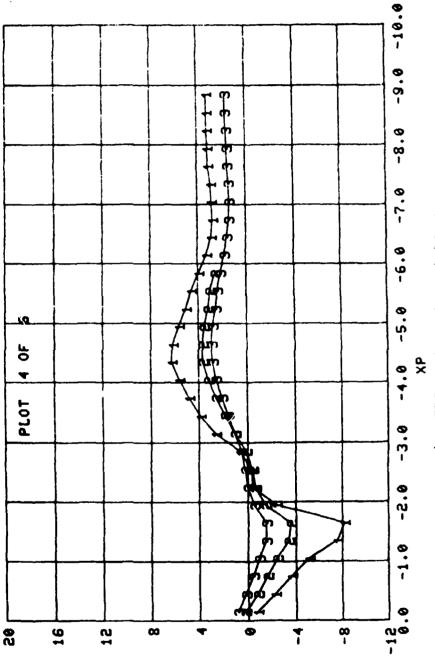
18-16-78 ### 18-17 ### TCG23 AFFDL/NUC TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST ## RUN SYMBOL CONFIG MACH ALPHA YP ZP 713 1 65 0.95 5.0 0.00 0.35 714 2 65 0.95 5.0 0.00 0.35 715 3 65 0.95 5.0 0.00 0.70



i. VZ vs XP, Flow-Field Phase Figure 12. Continued

2

12-79 AMOLING TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST XX XX TC623 AFFDL/NUC TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST XX RUN SYMBOL CONFIG MACH ALPHA YP ZP RUN SYMBOL CONFIG MACH ALPHA YP ZP 713 1 65 0.95 5.0 0.00 0.35 714 2 65 0.95 5.0 0.00 0.35 714 2 65 0.95 5.0 0.00 0.35 715 3 65 0.95

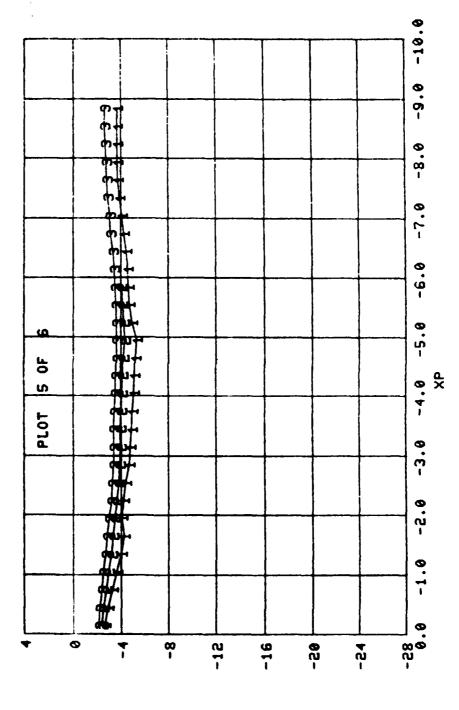


j. EPS vs XP, Flow-Field Phase
Figure 12. Continued

EPS



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k. SIG vs XP, Flow-Field Phase Figure 12. Continued

SIG

16-16-78 AMOUS AFFOL MINE TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TEST XX RUN = 713,714,715

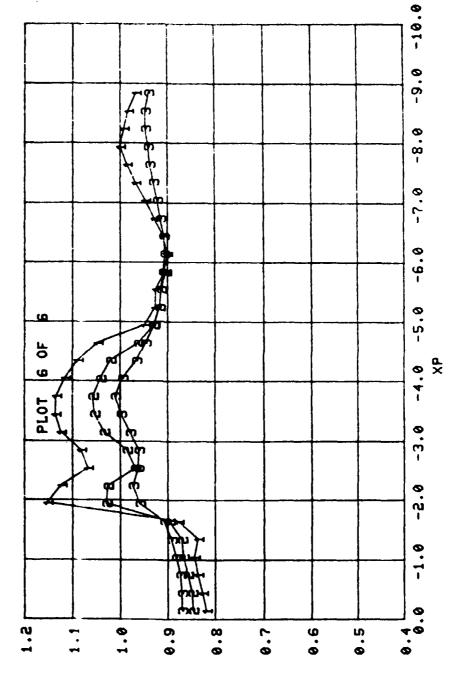
RUN = 713,714,715

RUN SYMBOL CONFIG MACH ALPHA YP ZP

713 1 65 0.95 5.0 0.00 0.00

714 2 65 0.95 5.0 0.00 0.70

715 3 65 0.95 5.0 0.00 0.70



 ML vs XP, Flow-Field Phase Figure 12. Concluded

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Table 1. Wind Tunnel Nominal Test Conditions

M	PΤ	Q	TT	RE
0.60	2186	432	90	3.5
0.70	1975	489		
0.80	1835	539		
0.90	1741	584		
0.95	1708	604	1	1

Table 2. Grid Aerodynamic Loads Survey Locations

		ZP	<u>/D</u>
<u>XP</u>	$\underline{\underline{YP}}$	Grid Type A	Grid Type B
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		0.4	0.1
		0.8	0.2
		1.2	0.3
		1.6	0.4
		2.0	0.6
		2.4	0.8
		2.8	1.0
		3.2	1.2
		3.6	1.4
		4.0	1.6
		4.4	2.0
		4.8	2.4
		5.2	2.8
		5.6	3.2
		6.0	3.6
1			4.0
			4.4
			4.8
			5.2
			5.6
\downarrow	\downarrow		6.0

Table 3. Flow Field Survey Locations

SURVEY TYPE	INITIAL XP	FINAL XP	INCREMENT IN XP	<u>YP</u>	ZP
A I	-0.15	-8.85	-0.30	0.00	0.00
					0.35
↓ ↓	↓	ļ	↓ ·	1	0.70
В	-0.15	-5.85	-0.30	±0.35	0.00
					0.35

Table 4. Data Uncertainties

a. Aerodynamic Coefficient Uncertainties

$\underline{\underline{M}}$	ΔCN	ΔCY	<u>∆CAT</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Δ CLL
0.60	±0.03	±0.03	±0.04	±0.04	±0.03	±0.01
0.70	±0.02	±0.02	±0.04	±0.04	±0.02	±0.01
0.80	±0.02	±0.02	±0.03	±0.03	±0.02	±0.01
0.90	±0.02	±0.02	±0.03	±0.03	±0.02	±0.01
0.95	±0.02	±0.02	±0.03	±0.03	±0.02	±0.01

b. Flow Field Angle Uncertainties

	$\Delta \mathtt{EPS}$	<u> ASIG</u>
All Mach No.	±0.25	±0.25

TABLE 5. RUN NUMBER SUMMARY

a. CAPTIVE LOADS RUN NUMBER SUMMARY

				RUN		
CONFIG	ALPHA*	M= 0.60	M = 0.70	M = 0.80	M = 0.90	M = 095
33	A	86		87		88
34		121				122
		126				125
36		141		142		143
37		160				161
43		81		82		83
53_		72		<u> </u>		78
54		129				130
56		136		·		137
57		164				165
6,3		97	98	99	100_	101
		104	105	106	107	108
		174	170	171	172	173
64		111				112
66		146		147		148
67		153				154
83		9/		92		93
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ļ			<u> </u>		 	
		 	 	<u> </u>		
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			ļ	 	 	
 		 	 	 		
}		 	<u> </u>	 		<u> </u>
L			1	·		ì

*A: ALPHA = -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17

TABLE 5. CONTINUED
b. GRID RUN NUMBER SUMMARY

			RUN				
CONF IG	M	ZP/D*	ALPHA=1	ALPHA=5	ALPHA = 9	ALPHA=13	ALPHA=17
	0.60	- - - -	343	344	345	346	347
<u> </u>	0.95		352	351	350	349	348
15	0.60		338	339	340		
3/	•	B	300	301	302	303	304
	0.80		310	309	308	307	306
<u> </u>	0.95		3/1	312	3/3	3/4	315
32	0.60		232	233	234		
	0.95		237	236	235		
51	0.60		319	320	321		
	0.95	<u> </u>	324	323	322		
52	0.60		219	220	221		
<u></u>	0.95		229	225	224		
6/	0,60		249	250	251	254	255
	0.70		258	257	256		
	0.80		260	261	262	263	264
	0.90		279	274	265		
	0.95		280	275	276	277	278
610	0,60		327				
	0.70		328		-		
	0.80		329				
	0,90		331				
	0.95		334				
62	0.60		240	241	242		
	0.95		245	244	243		
81	0.60		283	284	285		
	0.80		292	282	286		
	0.95	1	294	295	296		

≠ZP/D SCHEDULES

A: ZP/D = 0, 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, 2.0, 2.4, 2.8, 3.2, 3.6, 4.0, 4.4, 4.8, 5.2, 5.6, 6.0

B: ZP/D = 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 2.0, 2.4, 2.8, 3.2, 3.6, 4.0, 4.4, 4.8, 5.2, 5.6, 6.0,

TABLE 5. CONTINUED

c. FREESTREAM RUN NUMBER SUMMARY

			RUN				
CONFIG	M	ALPHAS*	DPH I = 0.0	DPHI=22.5	DPHI_45.0	DPHI=67.5	DPHI-90.0
1	0.60	£	12	13	14	15	
	0.20		12	18	19	20	<u> </u>
	0.80		22	23	24	_	_ 2 6
	0.90		22	28_	29	30	3 ,
	0.95		32	33	34	35	3 is
	0.60		40				
<u> </u>	0.20	<u> </u>	41				
	0.50		42	ļ			
ļ <u></u>	0.90		43		ļ		
<u> </u>	0.95	<u> </u>	44		ļ		
	-		-	-	 	 	
		<u> </u>	 	ļ <u> </u>	ļ		
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<u> </u>		 	 -	 	 		
	 	 		1	 	 	<u> </u>
	1	 	1	 	1		
			1	1	†		
		†				 	
			1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1		1	
					1		

*A: ALPHAS = -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16

TABLE 5. Continued d. FLOWFIELD RUN NUMBER SUMMARY

								RUN			
				YF	= 0.0			= 0.35	YP =	-0.35	
CONFIG	M	ALPH A	хр*	ZP=0.0	ZP=0.35	ZP=0.70	ZP=0.0	ZP=0.35	ZP=0.0	ZP-0.35	
15	0.60	1.0	Ĥ_	956		958					
		Y	В		957						
	<u> </u>	5.0	A	959		961					
			В		960						
		9.0	A	962		964					
		1	В	ļ	963	<u></u>	<u> </u>				
		/3.0	A	965		967					
			B		966			<u> </u>			
		12.0	A_	965		920		ļ			
	<u> </u>	11	B	ļ	969			ļ			
	0.95	1.0	Fi	985		987		ļ			
		1	B	<u> </u>	986	<u> </u>	 	ļ			
		5,0	A	973	<u></u>	975					
		1	_ <i>B</i>	ļ	974	ļ	ļ	ļ	-		
	<u> </u>	9.0	A	976	 	928	ļ				
	 	1	B	<u> </u>	922	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		·		
	 	13.0	Ĥ	979	ļ	981	 	 	ļ		
		1 +	B	ļ	980	.	<u> </u>	}	<u> </u>	ļ	
 		12.0	_A_	982		984	 	ļ			
		11	B	 	983						
25	0.60	1.0	A	939	ļ <u>. </u>	941	 	ļ	 		
	 	11	B	ļ	940	<u> </u>	942		943		
		5,0	1	944	 	946	- 	 	<u> </u>		
	 	11	B	1	945	1	947	ļ	948		
		9.0	A_	949	 	951	ļ	 		·	
	1 +	11	<i>B</i>	.l	950	1	1952	1	<i>95</i> 3	L	

	INITIAL XP	FINAL XP	INCREMENT IN XP
A	-0.15	-8.85	-0.30
В	-0.15	-5.85	-0.30

TABLE 5. CONTINUED
e. FLOWFIELD RUN NUMBER SUMMARY

}						1	RUN			
]			i i	Y	= 0.0		YP	= 0.35	YP =	-0.35
CONF IG	M	ALPH A	XP*	ZP=0.0	ZP=0.35	ZP=0.70	ZP=0.0	ZP=0.35	ZP=0.0	ZP=0.35
3.5	0.60	1.0	A	221		773				
			В	<u> </u>	222		224	725	276	227
		5.0	A	276		280				
	 		В	 -	729		781	782	183	784
		9.0	A	785		182	!	[
	 	-	B	 	786		788	789	790	791
		13.0	A	792		794	 			
 			В		293		195	796	292	296
		12.0	A	799	ļ	801				
	 	<u> </u>	B	}	800		802	803	804	805
	0.80	1.0	A	806	 	808	ļ			
		1	B		802	[809	810	_8//_	212
	 	5.0	A_	820	 	855	 	ļ		
		1	_ <i>B</i>		128		853	824	825	3=5
}	}} -	9.0	A	827		829	ļ- <u></u>	-		ļ
1-1-	} 	1.2.	В		85B		830	831	233	232
	┨─┤─	13.0	1	235	-	237		 -		
} 	╂──┼─	11	B	C//2	836	1	838	839	840	841
 	 	120	B	842	843	844	611-	1	0 11 0	A
	0.95	1.0	A	849	1 K 7 S	851	845	846	842	848
 	0.75	11	B	577	850	63/	852	0.52	ند سر بن	سرسر د
 	 	5.0	A	256	1 830	858	1836	853	854	255
	 	130	B	1 2 2	257	100	859	2/0	261	063
	 .	9.0	_A	863	1-5-	865	1 237	860	761	262
	1	1 70	B	200	864	1 6 9 3	866	867	168	969

	INITIAL XP	FINAL XP	INCREMENT IN XP
A	-0.15	-8,85	-0.30
В	-0.15	-5.85	-0.30

TABLE 5. CONTINUED

f. FLOWFIELD RUN NUMBER SUMMARY

· 1						R	RUN				
				YP	= 0.0		ΥP	= 0.35	YP =	-0.35	
CONF 1G	M	ALPH A	XP*	ZP=0.0	ZP =0.35	ZP _≠ 0.70	ZP=0.0	ZP=0.35	ZP=0.0	ZP-0.35	
35	0.95	13.0	ρ	270		872					
	'	Y	B		271		873	277	275	226	
		120	A	277		879					
		•	В		278		280	121	222	285	
45	0.60	1.0	θ	886		833	<u> </u>				
			B	<u> </u>	882		889	890	891	872	
		5.0	A	893]	895	<u> </u>				
		1	B		294		896	297_	293	ê 99	
		9.0	A	900	<u> </u>	902	<u> </u>	}			
			B		901		903	904	905	906	
55		1.0	A	913	<u> </u>	915		<u> </u>]		
			B		914	<u> </u>	916	917	918	919	
		5.0	A	920	<u> </u>	923		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
			В		921/928	<u>:</u>]	924	925	926	927	
		9.0		928		930	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
			B		929		931	932	933	934	
65		1,0	A	592		599	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 	
			В]	598		600	601	602	603	
		5.0	A	604		606		<u> </u>		 	
	1		B	1	605		602	608	610	6//	
		9.0	A	612	<u> </u>	615	<u> </u>		-		
			В		614		616	612	619	620	
		13.0) A	621		623			 		
			В	1	622		624	625	626	627	
		12.0		663		665			 	 	
			B		664	<u>' </u>	666	667	668	1669	

	INITIAL XP	FINAL XP	INCREMENT IN XP
A	-0.15	-8.85	-0.30
В	-0.15	-5.85	-0.30

. TABLE 5. CONTINUED g. FLOWFIELD RUN NUMBER SUMMARY

						F	RUN				
				YI	9 = 0.0			= 0.35	YP =	-0.35	
CONFIG	ONFIG M		PHA XP*	ZP=0.0	ZP=0.35	ZP=0.70	ZP=0.0	ZP=0.35	ZP-0.0	ZP=0.35	
65	0.60	1,0	A	670		672					
		1	B		671		673	674	675	070	
		5.0	A	677		679		,			
			В		678		680	631	682	_ 653_	
		9.0	A	684		686					
ļ		•	B		685		682	688	689	690	
		13.0	A	691		693	ļ				
			B		692		694	695	696	697	
		120	A	698	_	200					
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	B		699	<u> </u>	201	202	203	904	
	0.95	1.0	A	706		708					
		1	B	ļ	202		709	210	2//	7/2	
	-	5.0	A	7/3	 	715	<u> </u>				
		1	_8_		7/4		216	2/2	7/8	7/9	
	 	9.0	A	220	1 001 7	724					
	 	<u> </u>	В		721/723	<u> </u>	725	726	727	728	
		/3,0	A	729	<u> </u>	231	<u> </u>				
			B		230	<u> </u>	232	233	734	735	
	1	12.0	A	236		13B	ļ	· .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	1	11	B	ļ	73.2		739	740	241	242	
75	0.60	1,0	A	569	ļ <u>. </u>	521	ļ	ļ			
			B	ļ	570	ļ	572	573	574	525	
		5.0	A	576		578	 		<u> </u>		
 			B		577	ļ	579	580	582	583	
 		9,0	A	584	 	587	 	ļ			
	1 1	1 🖠	B	<u> </u>	586	<u> </u>	1 588	589	591	593	

	INITIAL XP	FINAL XP	INCREMENT IN XP
A -	-0.15	-8.85_	-0.30
В	-0.15	-5.85	-0_30

h. FLOWFIELD RUN NUMBER SUMMARY

				RUN]
				YI	= 0.0			= 0.35	YP =	-0.35
CONF 1G	M	ALPH A	хР∗	ZP=0.0	ZP=0,35	ZP=0.70	ZP=0.0	ZP=0.35	ZP=0.0	ZP-0.35
85	0.60	1.0	A	245		742				
		•	B		246		248	749	750	751
		5.0	R	752		754	ļ			
			B		753		755	756	157/158	259
		9.0	A	260	<u> </u>	762	ļ	ļ	\	
y	1		B		761		763	264	125/766	707
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	INITIAL XP	FINAL XP	INCREMENT IN XP
A	-0.15	-8.85	-0.30
В	-0.15	-5.85	-0.30

Table 6. Configuration Identification

CONFIG NO	REMARKS
1	MK-83 with fins, freestream
2	MK-83 without fins, freestream

NOTE: On the Tabulated Summary Data under the heading "STORE", the following Nomenclature was used for all the configurations tested:

MK-83 F - MK-83 store metric model with fins
MK-83 UF - MK-83 store metric model without fins

TABLE 6. CONTINUED

	LOOK	ING UPSTREAM	1			
	LEF	T WING			RIG	SHT WING
	_			L		
CONFIG.	METRIC STORE	LI _I	ONS ONS	5	<u>Б</u> <u>Н 9</u> РҮЬ	ONS
NO.	FINS	0078'0	INB'D	Ę	INB'D	OUTB'D
	MK - 83					
11	ON		×			
		CLEAN	CLEAN	CLEAN	CLEAN	CLEAN
	PRESSURE		(P. P.)			
15			(P.P.)			
			CLEAN			
	MK-83 CTS					
21			×			
	ON		EMPTY			
	PRESSURE					
25	PROBE		(<u>P,P</u>)			
			EMPTY	•		

O DENOTES DUMMY STORE V - DENOTES TER

TABLE 6. CONTINUED

	LOOK I	NG UPSTREAM	1			
	LEF	TWING			RIG	SHT WING
CONFIG.	METRIC STORE	U ₁	ONS ONS	5	Lig Lig	ONS
NO.	FINS	O'ETUO	INB'D	<u> </u>	INB'D	OUTB'D
31	CTS ON		×			
		CLEAN		CLEAN	CLEAN	CLEAN
	MK-83 CTS					
32	OFF				·	
33	MK-B3 CAPTIVE LORDS ON (ACTUAL AFTER 800)	·	▼			
34	MK-B3 CADTIVE LOADS OFF (ACTUAL) AFTEREON)					

V - DENOTES TER

TABLE 6. CONTINUED

<u>-</u> .	LOOK 1	ING UPSTREAM		\(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \cdot \)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	LEF	T WING		RIGHT W		
CONFIG	STORE	·	7112	5	,	ONS
NO.	FINS	OUTB'D	INB'D	<u> </u>	INB'D	OUTB'D
35	PROBE		$(\widehat{F},\widehat{F})$			
		CLEAN		CLEAN	CLEAN	CLEAN
36	MK- BZ CAPTIVE LCADS ON IMODIFIED AFTER STOY		<u>~</u>			
37	MA. B3 CAPTIVE LOADS OFF [MODIFIED AFTEROPEY		· .			
43	MK-BZ (APTIVE LCAPS ON [ACTUAL AFTELEDY]		○ ▼			

O DENOTES DUMMY STORE

V - DENOTES TER

TABLE 6. CONTINUED

	1.00K 1	ING UPSTREAM	vi /			
	LEF	T WING			RI	GHT WING
CONFIG.		· ·	ONS	15		ONS
NO.	FINS PRESSURE PROBE	O'ETUO	1NB'D	<u> </u>	INB'D	OUTB'D
45		CLEAN		CLEMN	CLEAN	CLENN
51	MX-B3 CTS		Q∇0 X			
52	MK-83 CTS		000			
53	MK-B3 CAPTIVE LOHPS ON (ACTIVE) AFTERSON		0,₹0			

V - DENOTES TER

TABLE 6. CONTINUED

	LOOK	ING UPSTREA	M /			
	LEF	T WING			RI	GHT WING
	METRIC STORE	U _l	ONS	<u></u>	Lg Ug	ONS
NO.	FINS	O'ETUO	INB'D	Ę	INB'D	OUTB'D
54	CAPTIVE LOADS OFF /ACTUAL AFTERBOOM		000			
	(recessory)	CLEAN		CLEAN	CLEAN	CLEAN
55	PRESSURE PROBE		$\bigcap_{(\widehat{P},\widehat{P}_{i})}$			
56	ME-B3 CAPTIVE LCHOS ON (MODIFIA)					
57	MK-&3 CHPTIVE LOADS CFF (MOIFIED) AFTERBOD)		000	,		
				\ ▼	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

V - DENOTES TER

TABLE 6. CONTINUED

	LOOK	ING UPS	STREAM		1					
	LEF	T WING					RIGHT WING			
CONFIG	METRIC STORE		U _l	DNS T	<u>L8</u>			U 9 PYLONS		
NO.	FINS	OUTB'D		INB'D	Ę.		INB'D		отв'о	
61	CTS ONI				-					
		LLEAN			CLEAN		CLEAN		CLEAN	
62	OFF									
63	MR-B3 CMOTIVE LONDS ON (ACTUML \ AFTERECON			- - - - - - - - - - - - - -						
64	PIK-B3 CEPTIVE LOHOS DE E (PLTUHL) AFTENBOOT		·	- ♦ ₽						<u> </u>

V - DENOTES TER

TABLE 6. CONTINUED

	LOOK	ING UPSTREAM		\		
	LEF	T WING			RI	GHT WING
	METRIC STORE	<u> </u>	QNS _	5	LIS LIS	ONS
NO.	FINS	OUTB'D	INB'D	Œ	INB'D	OUTB'D
65	PROBE		$ \bigcirc$ \bigcirc			
1		CLEAN		(15 HA)	CLEAN	CLEAN
66	MK-ES CAPTIVE LOHOS ON (MOUIT IL) RETECTE OF		- \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			
67	OF I- INDOIFIED AFTERBURY		- ♦ ₩			
75	PROBE		$ \bigcirc$ \bigcirc			
		EMPTY		EMPTY		<u> </u>

O DENOTES DUMMY STORE

V - DENOTES TER

DENOTES STING MOUNTED STORE

CLEAN DENOTES PYLON REMOVED

EMPTY DENOTES NO STORE ON PYLON

TABLE 6. CONCLUDED

		ING UPSTREAM				
	LEF	T WING			RIG	SHT WING
CONFIG.	METRIC STORE	U _l	ONS	5	LI ₈ LI 9	ONS
NO.	FINS	OUTB'D	INB'D	Ę	INB'D	OUTB'D
81	MX-63 CTS		- ♦ ∑			
		CLEAN		CLEAN	LLEHN	CLEHN
83	DN (ACTUAL (ACTUAL METERSODY)		-			
85	PRE SSURE		- ♦ ∇ (<i>R.e.</i>)			

O DENOTES DUMMY STORE

V - DENOTES TER

DENOTES STING MOUNTED STORE

CLEAN DENOTES PYLON REMOVED

EMPTY DENOTES NO STORE ON PYLON

PROPULATOR WIND TURNEL. ARNOLD-AIR FORCE STATION, TERRESEE AND AIR FORCE STATION, TERRESEE AND AIR FORCE STATION, TERRESEE AND STATION WIND TURNEL. ANC CONFIG STORE F-4C SA HK-83 F T -4.2 0.00	ANNSONIC FLOW STORE TEST 2,0009 12 74/ 1 14 CONSET ZERO SET 2,0009 15 74/ 1 16 74/ 1 17 74/ 1 18 7
T 0 0 F Y N RE TDP SH CONSET ZERG STALING TRANSONIC FLOW STORE TE TO STALING S	ALPHA BETA ALPHA BETA -2.598 0.00 -0.79 0.00 -0.70 0.00 -1.09 0.00 17.09 0.00 17.09 0.00
TT 0 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	CONSET ZERO SET .009 12 74/1 .009 .024 .03597 .0165 .024 .0395 .074 .074 .074 .074 .074 .075 .074 .075 .075 .075 .075 .075 .075 .075 .075
ENATE SETAS CN CY CAT CLM CLM CLL NCP Y C-0.05 C-0.	105 MCP
ALPHAS BETAG CN CY CAT CLM CLN CLL MCP 4.23 0.063 0.053 0.028 0.003 0.004 0.034 0.037 0.007 0.007 0.005 0.00	0.05
-2.11 0.00 0.490 0.032 0.297 -1.937 0.007 0.024 -3.951 0.00 0.00 0.490 0.032 0.305 -1.673 0.182 0.046 -4.338 -1.951 0.00 0.00 0.34 -0.332 0.297 -1.673 0.182 0.046 -4.338 -1.951 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	004
1.92 -0.05 0.234 -0.332 0.297 -1.233 0.396 0.074 -5.269 -1.233 0.395 0.074 -5.269 -1.233 0.395 0.074 -5.269 -1.233 0.395 0.074 -5.269 -1.235 0.068 0.074 -5.269 -1.235 0.068 0.077 -0.037 -0.649 0.283 -0.525 0.550 0.088 14.105 -0.825 0.505 0.079 0.086 14.095 -1.095 -0.012 0.012 0.012 0.075 0.077 0.0210 -0.230 -0.046 0.958 0.077 0.0210 -0.210 -0.993 0.279 0.049 1.070 0.077 0.0210 -0.210 0.0279 0.049 1.220 0.077 0.0210 -0.210 0.0279 0.025 0.025 1.220 0.077 0.0210 -0.210 0.086 -1.249 0.282 0.125 1.220 0.072 -0.505 -0.578 -0.282 0.005 -0.283 -1.249 0.282 0.125 1.270 0.065 -0.578 -0.282 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.005 -0.283 0.005 -0.	74 - 5.269 - 1.193 3.06 88 1-9.356 - 1.193 3.06 86 14.130 - 0.862 7.09 72 - 0.20 - 0.94 11.09 73 - 0.509 - 0.995 17.09 66 - 0.578 - 0.995 17.09
5.98 -0.07 -0.037 -0.649 0.283 -0.522 0.550 0.088 14.130 -0 8.06 -0.10 -0.166 -0.872 0.281 -0.181 0.708 0.086 1.095 -0 10.07 -0.12 -0.210 -0.993 0.284 -0.046 0.958 0.079 0.220 -0 13.86 -0.15 -0.232 -1.112 0.279 0.049 1.080 0.077 -0.210 -0 13.85 -0.15 -0.246 -1.249 0.282 0.125 1.220 0.072 -0.509 -0 16.09 -0.17 -0.231 -1.398 0.279 0.134 1.376 0.066 -0.578 -0	86 14.130 -0.848 7.05 86 1.095 -0.862 9.09 77 -0.220 -0.964 11.09 72 -0.509 -0.977 14.85 86 -0.578 -0.955 17.09
10.07 -0.12 -0.210 -0.993 0.284 -0.046 0.958 0.079 0.220 -0.11.86 -0.14 -0.232 -1.112 0.279 0.049 1.080 0.077 -0.210 -0.13.85 -0.15 -0.246 -1.249 0.279 0.049 1.080 0.077 -0.210 -0.13.85 -0.15 -0.246 -1.249 0.279 0.134 1.374 0.066 -0.579 -0.509 -0.134 1.374 0.066 -0.579 -0.509 -0.134 1.374 0.066 -0.578 -0.509	0.220 0.854 11.09 0.220 0.954 11.09 0.210 0.971 12.87 0.509 0.995 17.09
13.85 -0.15 -0.246 -1.249 0.0282 0.125 1,200 0.077 -0.519 -0.158 -0.15 1,200 0.072 -0.509 -0.159 0.125 1,200 0.072 -0.509	-0.210 -0.971 12.87 -0.579 -0.997 14.85 -0.578 -0.985 17.09
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Table 8. Nomenclature for Captive Aerodynamic Loads Tabulated Summary Data

PAGE HEADING (COMMON TO ALL SUMMARIES)

COMPANY HEADING

DATE	Calendar time at which the data were printed
PROJECT	Alpha-numeric notation for referencing a specific test project
TEST	Alpha-numeric notation for referencing a specific test program in a specific test unit
LINE 1	
RUN	Sequential indexing number for referencing data. A constant throughout specified (or all) points of a survey.
М	Wind tunnel free-stream Mach number
PT	Wind tunnel free-stream total pressure, psfa
тт	Wind tunnel free-stream total temperature, °F
Ω	Wind tunnel free-stream dynamic pressure, psf
P	Wind tunnel free-stream static pressure, psfa
T	Wind tunnel free-stream static temperature, °R
v	Wind tunnel free-stream velocity, ft/sec
RE	Wind tunnel free-stream unit Reynolds number, millions per foot
TDP	Hygrometer dew point temperature, °F
SH	Wind tunnel specific humidity, $1 \text{bm H}_2\text{O}$ per 1bm air
CON SET	Constant set used in data reduction
ZERO SET	Run/point number of the air off set of instrument readings used in data reduction

Table 8. Continued

LINE 2

A/C Aircraft designation

CONFIG Aircraft store loading designation

STORE Store model designation

COLUMNAR HEADINGS

SUMMARY PAGE 1

PN Sequential indexing number for referencing data obtained during one run. Indexes each

time a new set of data inputs is obtained.

ALPHAS, Store model angle of attack and sideslip

BETAS angle, respectively, deg.

CN Normal-force coefficient

CY Side-force coefficient

CAT Total axial-force coefficient

CLM Pitching-moment coefficient

CLN Yawing-moment coefficient

CLL Rolling-moment coefficient

NCP Normal force center-of-pressure location,

CLM/CN

YCP Side force center-of-pressure location,

CLN/CY

ALPHA, BETA Aircraft-model angle of attack and sideslip

angle, respectively, deg

SUMMARY PAGE 2

ALPHA, BETA

PN Sequential indexing number for referencing

data obtained during one run. Indexes each time a new set of data inputs is obtained.

time a new set of data inputs is obtained.

Aircraft-model angle of attack and sideslip

angle, respectively, deg

APSE Average measured static pressure at the engine

exhaust choke exit plane, psfa

Table 8. Concluded

SUMMARY PAGE 2	(Continued)
APPE	Average measured total pressure at the engine exhaust choke exit plane, psfa
APPEL	Calculated average total pressure at the engine exhaust choke exit plane, psfa
MNE	Duct exit Mach number
MDOTN	Engine duct mass flow rate, lbm/sec.
CR	Capture ratio, engine duct mass flow rate divided by the theoretical inlet mass flow rate
VR	Velocity ratio duct exit velocity divided by freestream velocity

|--|--|

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Table 10. Nomenclature for Grid Aerodynamic Loads Tabulated Summary Data

PAGE HEADING (COMMON TO ALL SUMMARIES)

COMPANY HEADING

DATE Calendar time at which the data were printed

PROJECT Alpha-numeric notation for referencing a

specific test project

LINE 1

RUN Sequential indexing number for referencing

data. A constant throughout specified (or all)

points of a survey.

SURVEY Configuration indexing number used to correlate

data with the test log. Survey may be used to identify all or portion of a grid set.

M Wind tunnel free-stream Mach number

PT Wind tunnel free-stream total pressure, psfa

TT Wind tunnel free-stream total temperature, °F

Q Wind tunnel free-stream dynamic pressure, psf

P Wind tunnel free-stream static pressure, psfa

T Wind tunnel free-stream static temperature, °R

V Wind tunnel free-stream velocity, ft/sec

RE Wind tunnel free-stream unit Reynolds number,

millions per foot

TDP Hygrometer dew point temperature, °F

SH Wind tunnel specific humidity, lbm H₂O per lbm air

SCALE Aircraft model scale factor

DATE Calendar time at which data were recorded

TIME Time at which data were recorded (hr/min/sec)

CON SET Run/point number of constants set used in data

reduction

ZERO SET Run/point number of the air off set of instrument

readings used in data reduction

Table 10. Continued

TEST	Alpha-numeric notation for referencing a specific test program in a specific test unit
LINE 2	
A/C	Aircraft designation
ALPHA, BETA	Aircraft-model angle of attack and sideslip angle, respectively, deg
IP,IY	Pitch and yaw incidence angles of the store longitudinal axis at carriage with respect to the aircraft longitudinal axis, positive nose up and nose to the right, respectively, as seen by pilot, deg
IR	Roll incidence of the store \mathbf{Z}_{B} axis at carriage with respect to the aircraft plane of symmetry, positive for clockwise roll looking upstream, deg
CONFIG	Aircraft store loading designation
WING	Location of store launch position
STORE	Store model designation
A	Store reference area, ft ² , full scale
L1,L2,L3	Store reference lengths for pitching-moment, yawing-moment, and rolling-moment coefficients, respectively, ft, full scale
XCG	Axial distance from the store nose to the center of gravity location, ft, full scale
YCG, ZCG	Lateral and vertical distances from the store reference (balance) axis to the center of gravity location, positive in the positive Y_B and Z_B directions, respectively, ft, full scale
PHIS	Roll angle of the store Number 1 fin with respect to the -Z _B axis, positive clockwise looking upstream, deg

Table 10. Continued

COLUMNAR HEADINGS

SUMMARY	PAGE	2
---------	------	---

 -	
PN	Sequential indexing number for referencing data obtained during one run. Indexes each time a new set of data inputs is obtained.
XP,YP	Separation distance of the store nose with respect to the pylon-axis system origin in the $X_{\rm p}$ and $Y_{\rm p}$ directions, respectively, in, model scale
ZP/D	Separation distance of the store nose with respect to the pylon-axis system origin in the \mathbf{Z}_{p} direction, calibres
DPSI	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the X_p-Y_p plane and the X_p -axis, positive for store nose to the right as seen by the pilot, deg
DTHA	Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the X_P-Y_P plane, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg
DPHI	Angle between the store lateral (Y_B) axis and the intersection of the Y_B-Z_B and X_P-Y_P planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg
ALPHAS, BETAS	Store model angle of attack and sideslip angle, respectively, deg
NCP	Normal force center-of-pressure location, CLM/CN
YCP	Side force center-of-pressure location, CLN/CY
CAT, CN, CY	Store measured aerodynamic axial-force, normal-force, and side-force coefficients, positive in the negative \mathbf{X}_B , negative \mathbf{Z}_B , and positive \mathbf{Y}_B direction, respectively
CLL, CLM, CLN	Store measured aerodynamic rolling-moment, pitching-moment, and yawing-moment coefficients. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive \mathbf{X}_{B} , \mathbf{Y}_{B} , and \mathbf{Z}_{B} axes, respectively.
Q	Wind tunnel free-stream dynamic pressure, psf
NDX	Sequential indexing number for referencing data obtained during a grid set. Indexes for each position in the set

Table 10. Continued

SUMMARY PAGE 2 (Continued)

RUN Sequential indexing number for referencing data. A constant throughout specified (or

all) points of a survey.

STORE BODY-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

X_B Parallel to the store longitudinal axis, positive
direction is upstream at store release

 \mathbf{Y}_{B} Perpendicular to \mathbf{X}_{B} and \mathbf{Z}_{B} directions, positive to the right looking upstream when the store is

at zero yaw and roll angles

 \mathbf{Z}_{B} Perpendicular to the \mathbf{X}_{B} direction and parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry when the store and aircraft are at zero yaw and roll angles, positive downward as seen by the pilot when the store is at

zero pitch and roll angles

Origin

The store body-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at all time. The X_B , Y_B , and Z_B coordinate axes rotate with the store in pitch, yaw, and roll so that mass moments of inertia about the three axes are not time-varying quantities.

PYLON-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS (GRID)

Coordinate Directions

Xp Parallel to the store longitudinal axis at carriage, positive forward as seen by the pilot

 Y_p Perpendicular to the X_p direction and parallel to the X_F-Y_F plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot

Z_p Perpendicular to the X_p and Y_p directions, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Table 10. Concluded

FLIGHT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS (GRID)

Coordinate Directions

x _F	Parallel to the aircraft flight path direction, positive forward as seen by the pilot
$\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{F}}$	Perpendicular to the $X_{\mathbf{F}}$ and $Z_{\mathbf{F}}$ directions, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
$^{\mathrm{Z}}$ F	Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and perpendicular to the aircraft flight path direction, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The origin of the pylon-axis and flight-axis coordinate systems was defined for this test as being the location of the MK-83 store nose tip (station 0.0) at the carriage position.

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Table 12. Nomenclature for Flow Field Tabulated Summary Data

PAGE HEADING (COMMON TO ALL SUMMARIES)

COMPANY HEADING

DATE Calendar Time at which data were printed

PROJECT Alpha-numeric notation for referencing a specific test project

LINE 1

RUN Sequential indexing number for referencing data. A constant throughout specified (or all) points of a survey.

SURVEY Configuration indexing number used to correlate data with the test log. Survey may be used to identify all or portion of a grid set.

M Wind tunnel free-stream Mach number

PT Wind tunnel free-stream total pressure, psfa

TT Wind tunnel free-stream total temperature, °F

Q Wind tunnel free-stream dynamic pressure, psf

P Wind tunnel free-stream static pressure, psfa

T Wind tunnel free-stream static temperature, °R

V Wind tunnel free-stream velocity, ft/sec

RE Wind tunnel free-stream unit Reynolds number,

millions per foot

TDP Hygrometer dew point temperature, °F

SH Wind tunnel specific humidity, 1bm H₂O per 1bm air

SCALE Aircraft model scale factor

DATE Calendar time at which data were recorded

TIME Time at which data were recorded (hr/min/sec)

CON SET Run/point number of constants set used in

data reduction

Table 12. Continued

LINE 1 (Continued)

ZERO SET Run/point number of the air off set of

instrument readings used in data reduction

TEST Alpha-numeric notation for referencing a specific

test program in a specific test unit.

LINE 2

A/C Aircraft designation

ALPHA, BETA Aircraft-model angle of attack and sideslip

angle, respectively, deg

IP, IY Pitch and yaw incidence angles of the probe

longitudinal axis at the initialization of the grid set with respect to the aircraft longitudinal

axis, positive tip up and tip to the right,

respectively, as seen by pilot, deg

IR Roll incidence of the probe Z_{B} axis at the

initialization of the grid set with respect to the aircraft plane of symmetry, positive for

clockwise roll looking upstream, deg

CONFIG Aircraft store loading designation

WING Location of probe survey

COLUMNAR HEADINGS

SUMMARY PAGE 2

PN Sequential indexing number for referencing

data obtained during one run. Indexes each time a new set of data inputs is obtained.

XP Position of the probe reference point with

respect to the probe-axis system origin in

the Xp direction, in, model scale

YP Position of the probe reference point with

respect to the probe-axis system origin in

the Yp direction, in, model scale

Table 12. Continued

SUMMARY PAGE 2	(Continued)
ZP	Position of the probe reference point with respect to the probe-axis system origin in the $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{P}}$ direction, in, model scale
ALFXY	Indicated angle between VXY and VX, positive for positive VY, same as SIG, deg
ALFXZ	Indicated angle between VXZ and VX, positive for positive VZ, same as EPS, deg
ALFYZ	Indicated angle between VYZ and $^{-Z}_{B}$ -axis, positive clockwise looking upstream, deg
VX,VY,VZ	Velocity components parallel to the probe X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, positive in the $-X_B$, Y_B , and $-Z_B$ directions, respectively, ft/sec
VXY,VXZ,VYZ	Velocity components in the probe body-axis x_B-y_B , x_B-z_B , and y_B-z_B planes, respectively, ft/sec
PTP	Probe measured free-stream total pressure corrected for local Mach number
QL	Local dynamic pressure, psf
VL	Local velocity, ft/sec
ТНАТ	Angle between the local flow velocity vector and the negative X_B -axis, deg
ML	Local Mach number calculated from the ratio of the average of the four static pressures and the probe total pressure, (PS1 + PS2 + PS3 + PS4)/4(PP5)
NDX	Sequential indexing number for referencing data obtained during a grid set. Indexes for each position in the set
RUN	Sequential indexing number for referencing data. A constant throughout specified (or all) points of a survey.

Table 12. Continued

PROBE BODY-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS (FLOW FIELD)

Coordinate Directions

X _B	Parallel to the probe longitudinal axis, positive forward as seen by the pilot
YB	Perpendicular to the \mathbf{X}_{B} and \mathbf{Z}_{B} directions, positive to the right as seen by the pilot when the probe is at zero yaw and roll angles
^Z в	Perpendicular to the x_B direction and parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry when the probe and aircraft are at zero yaw and roll angles, positive downward as seen by the pilot when the probe is at zero pitch and roll angles

Origin

The probe reference point is the intersection of the plane containing the four static orifices and the probe centerline. The probe body-axis system origin is coincident with the probe reference point and is fixed with respect to the probe for the duration of the grid set. The $X_{\rm B}$, $Y_{\rm B}$ and $Z_{\rm B}$ coordinate axes rotate with the probe in pitch, yaw and roll.

PROBE-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS (FLOW FIELD)

Coordinate Directions

x _p	Parallel to the probe longitudinal axis at the initialization of the grid set and rotated through pitch and yaw angles of IP and IY, respectively, with respect to the aircraft longitudinal axes positive forward as seen by the pilot
Yp	Perpendicular to the X_p direction and parallel to the X_p - Y_p plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
z_p	Perpendicular to the X _P and Y _P directions, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Table 12. Concluded

FLIGHT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS (FLOW FIELD)

Coordinate Directions

 $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{F}}$ Parallel to the aircraft flight path direction, positive forward as seen by the pilot $\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{F}}$ Perpendicular to the $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{F}}$ and $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{F}}$ directions, positive to the right as seen by the pilot $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{F}}$ Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and perpendicular to the aircraft flight path direction, positive downward as seen by the

pilot

Origin

The origin of the probe-axis and flight-axis coordinate systems was defined for this test as being the location of the MK-83 store nose tip (station 0.0) at the carriage position.